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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

QUARTERLY TECHNICAL REPORT
April 1 – June 30, 2015

July 30, 2015

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ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACTIVITY

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(April 1 – June 30, 2015)

Prepared by:

**Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc.
1899 L St, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036**

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The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGO	Attorney General's Office (<i>Fiscalía General de la Nación</i>)
AJA	Access to Justice Activity (or the “Project”)
ANSPE	National Program for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty (<i>Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema</i>)
APP	Public-Private Alliance (<i>Alianza Privada-Pública</i>)
APS	Annual Program Statement
CAB	Community Action Board
CAPIV	Victims' Attention Center (<i>Centro of Atención Penal Integral a Víctimas</i>)
CECAR	<i>Corporación Universitaria del Caribe</i>
CEJ	Corporation for Excellence in Justice (<i>Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia</i>)
CIJ	Attorney General's Office University of Knowledge and Innovation for Justice (<i>Universidad Conocimiento e Innovación para la Justicia de la Fiscalía General de la Nación</i>)
CISPA	Inter-institutional Commission for the Criminal Accusatory System (<i>Comisión Interinstitucional of Seguimiento al Criminal Accusatory System</i>)
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CSJ	Superior Judicial Council (<i>Consejo Superior de la Judicatura</i>)
EC	Equity Conciliator
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (<i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>)
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
JH	Justice House
LJC	Local Justice Committees
LJS	Local Justice Systems
LR	Land Restitution
MICE	Methodology to Implement Community Conciliation
MJL	Ministry of Justice and Law (<i>Ministerio de la Justicia and del Derecho</i>)

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGC	National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (<i>Comisión Nacional de Género de la Rama Judicial</i>)
NPEC	National Program for Equity Conciliation
NPJH	National Program for Justice Houses
NUSCJ	National University School for Community Justice
OPRT	Land Restitution Process Observatory
PACE	Contact Center for Equity Conciliation
SENA	National Service of Learning (<i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>)
SP	Strategic Partner
SPA	Criminal Accusatory System (<i>Criminal Accusatory System</i>)
UACT	Special Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (<i>Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Consolidación Territorial</i>)
UARIV	National Unit for the Comprehensive Assistance and Reparation of Victims (<i>Unidad para la Atención and Reparación Integral a las Víctimas</i>)
URT	Land Restitution Unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third quarter of Fiscal Year 2015 has been marked by profound changes in the negotiation process between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Chief among them was the FARC's announcement on May 23 of the end of its unilateral ceasefire, thereby putting an end to a truce that had been agreed to on December 20, 2014. The direct consequences were immediately felt in the regions still in conflict, many of them coinciding with the areas of intervention of the Access to Justice Activity (AJA). As described in the section on the regional offices, many of the project's planned activities were affected by this event, particularly in the Bajo Cauca and Tumaco regions. The FARC subsequently reinitiated its unilateral ceasefire on July 20 (after the end of this reporting period).

On June 4, 2015, following a long debate on reforming the balance of powers that began at the end of last year, the Chamber of Representatives voted to eliminate the Superior Judicial Council (CSJ) and to create a National Council on Judicial Governance. As announced, the new agency will be comprised of the presidents of the high courts, the manager of the Judicial Branch, a representative of the magistrates and judges, and three members who will dedicate themselves exclusively to the new Council. Its function will be to nominate lists of candidates, present the justice-related budget, and issue Judicial Branch rules. This change will affect some of the AJA's activities, as one of the magistrate representatives on the CSJ currently serves as president of the National Gender Commission (NGC) and is a fundamental counterpart in the Land Commission debates.

The AJA and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will end almost all support for the Justice Houses (JHs) by July 31, 2015. The AJA has been preparing a JH exit strategy that is based on the application of a JH Sustainability Index. Eight JHs had already "graduated" during the first application of the Index in 2014, and are considered to be sustainable. A further two JHs, in Putumayo, were measured for the first time with the same Index and found to be sustainable in March, 2015. Six additional JHs graduated as a result of their second Index measurement in March, 2015. The AJA will carry out a third measurement next quarter, and expects several of the remaining seven JHs to graduate. Finally the Toribío JH has been examined with a specific report as the Index does not work well in indigenous community settings. The AJA has begun to work intensely with the JHs to analyze the role that they should play in a post-conflict era in preparation for the signing of the peace accords. For this purpose, the AJA conducted a workshop in Santander de Quilichao with the participation of the members of that municipality's JH and five members of the Cauca JH. These workshops will be reproduced in Chaparral and Montes de María during the next quarter. During this period 15 mobile justice houses were carried out, benefiting a total of 1,806 individuals.

As for the work with Equity Conciliators (ECs), the AJA continued providing the support that began prior to the Methodology to Implement Equity Conciliation (MICE) program. However, at USAID's request, the AJA also began an analysis of the support provided to the MICE program, as well as a cost-benefit analysis of the work with ECs, primarily because of the high rate of attrition among trained conciliators. Consequently, a strategic proposal on how to better contribute to the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) existing mechanisms in Colombia will be submitted to USAID during the first week of August 2015.

A report recently presented by *Corporación Sisma Mujer*, the José Restrepo Lawyers' Collective, and the European Center for Constitutional Rights and Human Rights reveals that during 2014, a woman was raped every 33 minutes in Colombia. Every three days, two women were raped in the context of the armed conflict. The report also indicates that, despite these data, there is very little reliable information about sexual violence and gender-based violence (GBV) in Colombia. Most of these cases result in impunity or are not reported. The AJA seeks to respond to this serious problem affecting women in Colombia, particularly in the areas of intervention, and, above all, to help provide these victims gain better access to justice. In order to be able to do this effectively, the AJA, in close cooperation with USAID, has made strategic changes to the Gender Component, and has decided to focus its actions on two main directions: 1) Promote and support strategic litigation involving cases of GBV and sexual violence in the Project's areas of intervention. For this purpose, the AJA has issued an Annual Program Statement for awarding grants to local women's organizations to carry out strategic litigation in the AJA's areas of intervention; and 2) Promote the implementation of the peer-to-peer learning methodology for the analysis and monitoring of GBV and sexual violence cases among Attorney General's Office (AGO) officials and investigative police in the framework of the Local Justice Communities' (LJC) work. For this purpose, the AJA has initiated discussions with the Attorney General's Office University of Knowledge and Innovation for Justice (CIJ) to become a strategic partner in this activity.

This quarter also saw the opening on April 9, 2015 of the first Victims' Attention Center (CAPIV) in Tumaco, Nariño, which was developed with AJA assistance. To date, the CAPIV has assisted a total of 620 people, of whom 43 are victims of GBV/sexual violence. The AJA expects to support the opening of two additional centers in the following months. Finally, *Sisma Mujer*, under a grant with AJA, delivered the final report to the AGO intended to create a protocol that will assist victims of sexual violence. During the following months AJA will work with the AGO in the analysis and adoption of this instrument.

The AJA continues to work with judges and magistrates to improve the land restitution (LR) systems. During the quarter, the AJA replicated the management model for courts in this specialization in Medellín and Cúcuta, and it will also do so in Cali, Bogotá, Santa Marta, Apartadó, Pasto, and Valledupar during the next quarter. As part of this effort, the AJA also promoted a best-practices competition among judges of this branch. The proposals submitted by Courts 1 and 2 in

Antioquia were the winners from among 12 proposals received. In the framework of the Land Restitution Process Observatory (OPRT) AJA's strategic partner Corporation for Excellence in Justice (CEJ) held four forums with local technical OPRT committees in Antioquia, Bolivar, Tolima, and Meta.

Recognizing that the LJs are undoubtedly the municipal spaces of interaction that best enable the convergence of the AJA's objectives with regard to the promotion of access to justice for the most vulnerable populations, AJA is designing a sustainability strategy that focuses on the Special Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (UACT) and municipalities for them to support the institutionalization of the LJs. Bringing justice services to the most remote rural areas is, ultimately, one of the greatest contributions of the LJs. During this period, the LJs carried out 7 mobile justice brigades, which benefited a total of 623 citizens in the most disadvantaged and rural areas of the country. Additionally, the LJs carried out 3 mobile justice brigades with the participation of the legal clinics benefiting a total of 706 individuals; there were also 5 legal clinic brigades benefiting a total of 261 individuals. The AJA recognizes the importance of the LJs as the most palpable mechanisms for the functioning of the Local Justice Systems (LJS) and, therefore, during this period the AJA developed a sustainability strategy that is being validated by USAID and the Project's regional offices. The AJA will implement activities in the following months to guarantee the institutionalization and sustainability of the LJs.

I.0 POLICY ISSUES

I.1 BROAD CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

During the quarter, the AJA's efforts focused on strengthening the alliance with the UACT through the municipal liaisons, regional management offices, and the Coordination Directorate at a national level. Activities were designed to transfer knowledge and skills through technical assistance in the municipalities for the development of local justice policies, with a central focus on the LJS. The AJA met with the Delegate Advisor of the Minister of Justice and UACT representatives to institutionalize and promote the sustainability of the technical assistance provided to the municipal liaisons. As a result of this alliance, and in an effort to expand the co-financing of the activities of the 29 LJs, the UACT included COP\$7.542 billion in the 2015-2018 four-year operating plan for activities designed to strengthen the local justice system.

Difficulties in the regions impeded the establishment of alliances with the private sector during the quarter. However, the alliance with *Fundación Mineros* in Bajo Cauca progressed in accordance with the work plan. In addition, steps were taken in the region to form an alliance with *Fundación ALISOS* (Alliances for Sustainability) in order to address justice issues associated with environmental conflicts present in the mining region municipalities.

I.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS, USAID PROJECTS, AND USG AGENCIES

The current electoral process has given rise to different agreements with the UACT, other USAID operators such as *Colombia Responde*, *Corporación Desarrollo y Paz de Córdoba y Urabá* in Southern Córdoba, and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP). These agreements are focused on the preparation and development of municipal and regional forums with mayoral and municipal council candidates in Southern Córdoba. Although the candidate registration process has not been completed in all of the regions due to a lack of clarity regarding party endorsements, the AJA held three during the quarter: one in Caucasia, led by the Technical Coordination Roundtable of Bajo Cauca with 18 candidates, in which a timetable for the municipal forums was defined; another in Ovejas with five candidates (two from Ovejas and three from El Carmen de Bolívar); and a third in Santander de Quilichao (in agreement with 12 entities), in which 40 candidates participated. The Project will intensify efforts relating to these activities in all of the regions next quarter, which is expected to result in the signing of agreements to include the issue of access to justice in the candidates' platforms.

2.0 REGIONAL ASPECTS

2.1 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Repercussions of the armed conflict on regional work

The FARC's suspension of its unilateral ceasefire affected activities carried out in the rural and urban areas of four intervention regions in which it maintains an active presence:

- In Bajo Cauca, the LJs' rural legal brigades in the four mountain municipalities (with legal and psychosocial clinics) were postponed. The municipality most affected by the FARC's interventions was Ituango, where a rural brigade needed to be cancelled just days before it was to begin. Additionally, incidents such as vehicles set on fire on the road from Yarumal hindered the regional team from traveling to on-site counseling sessions.
- In Southern Tolima (especially Planadas and Rioblanco), FARC actions and its threat to blow up energy towers in Chaparral affected the scheduling of rural brigades. For example, the brigade planned for the village of La Esperanza in Rioblanco had to be suspended two days before it was scheduled to begin.
- In Tumaco, all meetings with municipal authorities and LJC sessions were suspended. The blowing up of energy towers affected communications and the provision of timely assistance by the Justice House, which had to be evacuated on three occasions. The Equity Conciliators who work in the Justice House suspended their sessions.
- In La Macarena, the strategic partner suspended a gender training for LJC operators due to the burning of vehicles on the road that leads to Vistahermosa. Intervention in La Macarena region was considerably reduced this quarter because contracts were suspended in the middle of April due to the restructuring of the work in the region for the final phase of the Project, and with a view to the post-conflict era

In these regions, especially the first three, there is a climate of anxiety among the inhabitants and institutions, and preventative actions have been taken against unforeseen acts that might occur during the FARC's offensive, especially in rural areas. Despite all this, significant progress was made during the quarter, which will be described in the following pages.

Strategic Partners

The Diocese of Montelíbano, a decisive force in Project activities in Southern Córdoba, was added to the group of six AJA regional strategic partners (SPs). In general, the SPs participated and assisted

in the implementation of the strategy focused on rural areas, which is a priority in all of the LJC's, through legal clinics, psychosocial clinics, virtual legal clinics, and mobile justice brigades promoted by the LJC's.

The performance of the SPs has exceeded the terms of the subcontracts, as they have assisted in almost all of the AJA's activities to create conditions of sustainability, and have contributed ideas regarding local justice policies in a possible post-conflict scenario. Annex A describes the diversity of activities carried out by the SPs during the quarter.

Advisory Boards and Technical Committees

The Advisory Boards strengthened their relations with the UACT and the SPs, facilitating their active participation in all of the AJA's activities. Relations with the departmental governments are maintained through regular meetings in which specific issues are discussed. Of note is the recent agreement with the Government of Meta and the UNDP for 500 million pesos, under which the AJA will guide and implement justice-related activities. The departmental government will place an emphasis on contextualizing justice-related actions in a post-conflict scenario, given that La Macarena is a priority region for this work. Also of note is the co-financing of mobile justice brigades by the Government of Antioquia.

During the final year of Project implementation, it will be imperative to reorganize the Advisory Boards in order to strengthen the role of departmental governments, especially in Southern Tolima, Montes de María, and Tumaco, in which relations have been adversely affected by the turnover of government secretaries in the former two.

Given the current electoral situation, strengthening relations with the departmental governments through the Advisory Boards is part of the strategy that will be implemented with candidates for mayor and governor, in order to enhance the visibility of justice issues in their platforms. Once the governors have been elected, the AJA will assist in the transition of administrations by reviewing the work developed and the plans for local justice policies. Next quarter, the AJA plans to report on the successful Advisory Board model in Bajo Cauca, with its technical committees and the leadership of the departmental government.

Local Justice System – Local Justice Committees

A total of 31 LJC sessions were held during the quarter with AJA assistance, emphasizing the fact that AJA's strategy has enabled the project to maintain an active presence in the 29 municipalities of intervention. The most prominent topics discussed in the LJC sessions were the monitoring of projects registered in the project banks and the inclusion of the projects' activities in the LJC's action plans; the development of roundtables on lessons learned, achievements, and demonstrative cases of the LJC's; and the preparation of forums with mayoral and municipal council candidates and

workshops with LJC coordinators, which are expected to be held during the next quarter. The meetings also monitored the agreements related to the issue of ethnic justice.

Coordination between the Project's activities and the LJC's improved, especially with regard to gender issues (sexual violence and gender-based violence). Thanks to the work of the AJA, these issues have been included in the agendas of all justice operators in the 29 municipalities.

Rural Justice

Working in rural areas continues to be one of the principal themes addressed by the LJC's through justice brigades. Three thematic justice brigades were carried out – two with indigenous communities in Southern Córdoba (San José de Uré and Puerto Libertador) to take statements about events that result in the victimization of indigenous peoples, and one in Ituango, at which the municipal district attorney's office took statements. Annex B presents the details of the brigades carried out during the quarter.

In addition, the AJA, with support from the SPs, made progress in implementing virtual legal clinics in 21 municipalities across the six regions. Anticipating the expansion of coverage of these clinics, the AJA began a review, with support from the UACT, of the operating status of the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications' digital kiosks.

Given the high concentration of the population in the rural areas in most of the municipalities and the significant presence of the Community Action Boards (CABs) in these territories, in regions such as La Macarena the presidents of the CAB Associations have established relations with the LJC's. Together, they will carry out rural brigades to enable the communities to confidently access justice services. In Southern Tolima, the AJA, under an agreement with *Colombia Responde*, prioritized two CAB rural centers in each municipality in order to strengthen relations between the CABs and the LJC's, thus ensuring the sustainability of the activities that have been initiated in those centers, and to strengthen the CABs' conciliation committees through training provided by the Ministry of the Interior.

Ethnic Justice

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in strengthening indigenous representation on the LJC's, leading to the signing of a coordination protocol between local authorities and the Embera Katío and Zenú peoples of Southern Córdoba. We expect the Sectional Justice authorities to finalize the agreement in August 2015.

In Bajo Cauca, an ethnic component was included in the Cáceres local justice policy, as well as in the coexistence manual of eight Zenú councils. An Embera council is reviewing an ethnic component for integration into an ordinary justice system protocol, the signing of which is planned for late July

2015. The AJA held workshop to present the experience of Cáceres to the indigenous authorities in the other municipalities, and a timetable was defined.

In Southern Tolima, the Project made progress with the 10 indigenous councils and reservations of the Pijao people in Chaparral in developing a protocol for coordination with the ordinary justice system, with the participation of the Chaparral Circuit judges and the President of the Sectional Council of the Judiciary. The AJA is working with other indigenous and ordinary justice system authorities for the verification and signing of the protocol. The protocol will be reviewed with the LJC's and the Nasa community of Rioblanco in July, and subsequently with those of Planadas as security conditions permit. In Montes de María, the protocol designed by indigenous authorities and representatives of the judicial system, with AJA's support, for Southern Córdoba was reviewed with the Zenú people in an effort to adapt it to their situation in the municipalities of Ovejas and San Onofre.

The AJA held a workshop on the administration of justice in Tumaco with 48 authorities from the Afro-Colombian territories, an event that was co-financed by the UACT. The workshop produced important inputs for the adjustments that RECOMPAS (*Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur*) should make to its grant proposal, approved by the AJA, for the establishment of coordination protocols and agreements between Afro-Colombian justice authorities and ordinary justice system authorities, in accordance with the LJC's action plan.

Training Activities

In addition to designing training plans for members of the LJC's (included in the table of SP activities), the AJA held the first session of the training plan designed with *Universidad del Sinú* in Tierralta.

In Bajo Cauca, the AJA supported a Legal Medicine training workshop on forensics with the participation of 44 doctors from the region. The AJA also held a second workshop on justice policies with 10 delegates from four municipalities, as well as a workshop on relations among justice actors based on the map of actors.

3.0 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

3.1 COMPONENT ONE – JUSTICE HOUSES AND ADR

3.1.1 Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening JHs

Completion of the public-private alliance proposal process

During this period, the Ministry of Justice and Law (MJL) continued to seek a legal option for continuing with the Public-Private Alliance (APP) for JH construction and maintenance. Under this model, USAID would contract Phases I and II with Valfinanzas, and the MJL would continue with Valfinanzas to complete Phases III and IV of the Public-Private Alliance approval and contractual process. No legal solution was presented to AJA during this quarter. However, in June, the APP team introduced the MJL to an American company, Evenson Dodge International, as this company has US Government funds to support infrastructure development in Colombia. The AJA has made the MJL aware of USAID's July 31, 2015 deadline for completing funding commitments for this purpose. Any further discussions regarding the AJA support for the APP process or related consultants beyond this date will require USAID approval.

Supporting existing JHs via the JH exit strategy

Eight JHs already graduated during the first application of the JH Sustainability Index in 2014. The AJA has been supporting the JHs that did not graduate at that time, including support for annual planning exercises, technical assistance to incorporate JH projects in the municipal budget (projects are pending certification of the funds actually allocated), support for conducting rural mobile JHs, installation and use of the JH information system, and developing closer relations with ECs.

This quarter the AJA undertook the second application of the Index in order to examine the JHs' situations and activities during the six-month period from August 1, 2014 to January 31, 2015. Thirteen JHs provided information for this second measurement. In addition, the AJA gathered data for the first measurement of the JHs in Mocoa and Puerto Asís, Putumayo, for a total of 15 JHs evaluated this quarter. The results are the following, with more detailed information in Annex C:

- Six JHs graduated with scores of 61 points or more. This includes the two JHs in Putumayo and four JHs that raised their scores with support from the AJA and other sources.
- Five JHs improved their previous scores but did not reach the 61 points needed to graduate.

- Four JHs lost ground and had lower scores than in the first measurement of the Index. This was due to various factors, including a lack of rural mobile justice house activity, few community projects executed, absence of ECs, failure to use the JH information system, and limited or no support from the respective departmental or municipal government.

The specific report regarding the Toribío JH shows how the JH has been incorporated into the Nasa culture and its working relationship with the Family Council and the Legal Council in a multilingual setting. This requires careful coordination between entities of the ordinary justice system – such as the Family Commissioner’s Office, the Municipal Human Rights Office, and the Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office – and the authorities of the special indigenous justice system. The integration of the JH with the 66 *veredas* of the rural zone will involve constant visits by one or another institution rather than the national mobile JH model.

Design and support innovative and strategic interventions by JHs for the post-conflict period and ongoing peace geography efforts

The AJA has had three meetings with staff and consultants of the Ministry for Post-Conflict, as the JHs and LJs are of interest as part of the rapid response plan to begin immediately after the signing of the peace agreement with the FARC. The AJA is providing relevant documents.

Regional Workshop on the Role of the JHs in the Post-Conflict Period

The AJA carried out the second regional workshop on the role of JHs in a post-conflict period in Santander de Quilichao from May 26 to 28. Thirty people participated, including representatives from five Cauca JHs, the National Unit for the Comprehensive Assistance and Reparation of Victims (UARIV), the National Center for Historical Memory, the Regional Office of the Colombian Agency for Reintegration, UACT, and USAID.

According to the impact evaluation results, 83% of the JH staff present had not participated in any previous activities with the UARIV, and 85.7% had never interacted with the National Center for Historical Memory. Additionally, 85.7% of the JH participants had no previous training in post-conflict or peacebuilding processes. These workshops are providing the JHs with knowledge about institutional activities in their regions and an opportunity to exchange information with key actors working with victims, communities, and ex-combatants. The AJA will continue to promote joint activities between the JHs and these entities.

Activities which celebrated children’s rights in Southern Tolima

The Mayor of Rioblanco provided well-located space for a playroom to accommodate 50 children that will be used by the Family Commissioner’s Office of the Rioblanco JH, the UARIV, and the National Program for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty (ANSPE) to carry out their activities. The

Project held a community awareness march giving visibility to children's rights and the playroom proposal.

In Chaparral, the play activities with 200 selected children¹ take place in open spaces with minimal facilities. The AJA sub-contractor, *Corporación Día de la Niñez* presented the community projects to municipal committees, the JH and, finally, the public at the multi-institutional *Carnaval de la Alegría* on April 10. In addition, the AJA and *Corporación Día de la Niñez* held a working group on May 13 and 14 to develop a problem-specific pedagogical proposal for the two playrooms. Given the need to attend to child victims of violence, the program's playroom activities will be structured around the three principal objectives of healing, memory, and resilience.

Improving the system of National Program for Justice Houses (NPJH) indicators, data collection and integrated databases

With the AJA's support, the Ministry of Justice and Law compiled 28 annual JH reports for 2014, which were distributed to mayors and the JH coordinators (See Annex D). The national figures on NPJH indicators are necessary for the MJL to respond to the two indicators included in the 2014-2018 National Development Plan, namely: increase in the number of citizens assisted and 15 additional JHs incorporated into and using the information system each year. The MJL offered to include the AJA contracted consultant in the Ministry team responsible for administering the JH information system; this contract will begin by July 31.

Increasing coverage of JHs outside urban areas

During the current reporting period, the AJA supported 15 mobile JH campaigns: one in Montes de María, one in Córdoba, one in Popayán, three in Tumaco, two in Tolima, and seven in Bajo Cauca Antioqueño. Thirteen mobile JH campaigns were carried out in rural areas and two in urban areas.

The mobile JH strategy is an MJL policy for extending JH services to populations in rural areas and distant urban neighborhoods. JHs now have incorporated mobile JHs into their annual work plans, and many are undertaken without the AJA's support. Out of a sample of 32 mobile JH campaigns carried out between August 1, 2013 and December 31, 2014 by AJA-selected JHs, only 10 had funding from the AJA. Twenty-seven of these mobile JH campaigns took services to rural areas.

Adoption of differentiated approaches in Justice Houses

The AJA developed a five-day course to provide training with a focus on victims, with the goal of improving services offered to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and violent experiences

¹ 61 from the free housing Project "Santa Helena", 25 from neighboring Santofimio, and 114 from displaced families in neighboring Carmenza Rocha

in the context of the armed conflict. Special emphasis is given to child victims, as they represent an extremely high percentage of the cases examined by forensic doctors to establish evidence related with sexual abuse, and the figures of the Victims of the Armed Conflict Register indicates that 37% of the victims were under 18 years old when they registered. The course is intended for staff from the Family Commissioner's Offices, JHs, and other justice sector operators.

The AJA is also providing legal advice and support for free housing developments. The Project plans to provide training and support to help the University of Sinú and the Montería JH adjust their law clinic activities to provide increased access to legal services in two housing developments, Finzenu and La Gloria, in the second half of calendar year 2015. Similarly, the AJA is engaging consultants to strengthen the Chaparral JH in their provision of assistance to the Santa Helena Housing Development. Legal support for the 101 families there will begin in July.

Strengthen NPJH operations and organization at the national level

On July 19, the AJA held a workshop to share the methodologies developed for understanding the local context in municipalities affected by the armed conflict. Although organized originally for the MJL, this event also included officers from the Ministry for Post-Conflict and from the Justice, Security, and Governance Directorates of the National Planning Department. The AJA, together with subcontractors *Fundación Ideas para la Paz* and the National University School for Community Justice (NUSCJ), focused the presentations on El Bagre, Bajo Cauca Antioqueño and Chaparral, Southern Tolima in order to provide input for the MJL's pilot projects with JHs in both municipalities. The MJL presented its methodology for selecting municipalities for the new JHs through the Public-Private Alliance, as well as a pilot project design for JHs.

3.1.2 Promote greater access to justice at the community level by establishing and strengthening ADR mechanisms, outside of the context of JHs

This quarter, the AJA focused on EC training programs currently in progress, per USAID's instruction not to begin any new activities with ECs until USAID determines how best to address the sustainability of the EC program. The AJA will provide its recommendations in August.

Developing incentive schemes for equity conciliators

The MJL concluded that certain incentives can help ensure that ECs remain active in their role, increasing EC sustainability. The AJA and NUSCJ continued to meet with the MJL in order to design an incentive system. Recently, the MJL informed the AJA that a draft of its public policy document regarding incentives for ECs, which draws heavily on the AJA document prepared with the NUSCJ, is ready for discussion. However, the AJA has concerns that the MJL lacks the ability to persuade government agencies to approve EC incentives.

Increasing the sustainability of the National Program for Equity Conciliation (NPEC)

A recent MJL document, shared with the AJA, suggests that a loss of some appointed ECs is inevitable, but greater sustainability of the NPEC can be achieved if: 1) the complete MICE process is repeated every four years in each municipality; 2) an incentive scheme for ECs is put in place; and 3) ECs are supported on a permanent basis by local authorities, with help from the MJL and international cooperation agencies.

The AJA worked with JHs in several municipalities to promote the need for Contact Centers for Equity Conciliation (PACEs) to help organize and support ECs. Currently these activities are on hold, pending USAID's review of the EC program.

Establish adequate ADR impact measurement and monitoring mechanisms

To date, the NUSCJ's initial proposal for a complex set of indicators and an Internet-based information system that gathers data from ECs has not been discussed with the MJL, and the AJA considers this proposal unrealistic. New proposals will be requested. Rather, the AJA started to prepare for organizing municipal filing systems, beginning with a central filing capacity installed in the JHs or other designated municipal offices. While some JHs do store EC agreements, such filing systems have not been adequately designed. The AJA's agreement with the National Service of Learning (SENA) in North Cauca, aimed at technically defining a filing system for this purpose, has not been finalized, pending a USAID decision of whether this activity should be continued.

Training equity conciliators (ECs)

The NUSCJ completed the training component of 11 refresher courses for existing ECs, with final sessions given by MJL representatives. The eight complete MICE processes also being carried out by the NUSCJ have finished identifying candidates for the EC diploma training in all eight municipalities.

All of the students have taken the psychological and skills tests required by the MJL. Once an AJA expert consultant has read and graded the test results, some of these students will not be accepted as EC candidates. Others will be excluded as they will fail to comply with the academic requirements of the diploma program. All of the candidates may continue the training program and could act as mediators in their community settings, even though agreements reached in such mediations are not legally binding.

The AJA strategic partner *Corporación Universitaria del Caribe* (CECAR) is completing the MICE process with 50 ECs from four municipalities of Montes de María. A second phase is planned for

July. If USAID decides the AJA should support an operational phase, the establishment of PACEs and of municipal filing systems could follow.

The special EC training program to be carried out by NUSCJ in Toribío was, in principle, approved by the MJL and the Nasa Project indigenous authorities, but the details of the proposal have yet to be agreed upon. The new training modules addressing equity conciliation in indigenous settings and EC in cases of violence against women are being reviewed and will be presented for expert discussion groups as a next step.

Increased ADR links with JHs

The AJA has assisted the efforts of the Popayán JH to reestablish EC services as part of the JH, as well as to recognize the ECs in rural areas and determine how the JH can support them. A training/discussion meeting with 14 ECs on April 8 in the Popayán JH illustrated innovative work with rural cooperative production chains and in indigenous communities where ECs hold leadership roles. Creating a PACE in the JH is the next step, if space can be made available there. ECs from three JHs also participated in the JH and Post-Conflict workshop in Santander de Quilichao.

The AJA is encouraging the Ibagué JH to invite additional ECs to participate in activities with that JH. The AJA has insisted that the Montería JH support the strengthening of the group of ECs who work in the JH, but no further development has been undertaken with the AJA.

3.2 COMPONENT TWO – GENDER

3.2.1 Assist CSJ in promoting gender equity within the judiciary and with users

Providing assistance to the NGC and selected SGCs

The AJA supported the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch (NGC) in holding two regional roundtables on gender equity in Santander de Quilichao and Carmen de Bolívar. The events were attended by 113 people (73 in Santander de Quilichao and 40 in Carmen de Bolívar), including officials from the Judicial Branch, the Attorney General's Office, the National Police, the Inspector General's Office, Justice Houses, and members of women's organizations. Through these roundtables the Commission sought to "strengthen the policy of equality and no gender-based discrimination in the Judicial Branch, promote equality of opportunities between women and men, and introduce a gender perspective in judicial decisions." The AJA will continue to provide *ad hoc* support to the activities of the NGC that contribute directly to the Project's expected results. These activities will be identified in consultation with USAID.

Training judges in gender issues

The AJA, with the support of its strategic partners, moved ahead with the training of judicial operators, as follows:

- The Gender Alliance developed a “Legal Clinic on Basic Training on Gender-Based Violence,” in which it trained 47 justice operators in Montes de María and Bajo Cauca (22 in Carmen de Bolívar and 25 in Caucasia). Judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and officials from the Family Commissioner’s and Municipal Solicitor’s offices learned about gender-based violence as a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights, in its different manifestations: intimate partner violence, sexual violence, violence against LGBTI people, and gender-based violence in the armed conflict.
- The University of Nariño held a workshop on “International and National Attention to Prosecution and Investigation of Crimes against Women and other Vulnerable Groups,” in which 45 justice operators participated, including 12 CAPIV officials. Judges, prosecutors, assistant prosecutors, public defenders, investigators, and CAPIV officials discussed the international legal framework for the protection of human rights, the national legal framework for the protection of human rights and gender matters, and the oral criminal accusatory system in Colombia.
- Santo Tomás University held training sessions in four municipalities in the La Macarena region for 42 members of the Local Justice Roundtables (14 in Puerto Rico, 10 in La Macarena, 10 in Uribe, and 8 in San Juan de Arama). The sessions covered regulatory and jurisprudential guidelines related to gender, and tools and best practices for addressing gender-based violence in a comprehensive manner.

Create and implement gender observatories

The AJA is evaluating the relevance and usefulness of the observatory for monitoring decisions with a gender focus. For this purpose, it contracted a consultant to prepare a diagnosis of the consolidation of the observatory, which discusses the efficiency and effectiveness of the observatory, and the instrument for measuring decisions that include minimum standards of a gender perspective. As of the date of completion of this report, workshops have been held to validate the tool with judges and SPs in Carmen de Bolívar (8 participants), Pasto (6), Sincelejo (4), Medellín (4), and Montería (15). The AJA plans to develop a diagnosis of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and usefulness of the observatory, with the objective of evaluating the continuity of this activity with USAID.

The observatory consultant’s final report concluded that the existence of an observatory with the proposed characteristics directly contributes to a reduction in the levels of impunity in GBV cases, by enhancing the visibility of justice with a civil society gender perspective. However, the report also analyzed the complex context in which the NGC’s activities are carried out, given that the changes

in the CSJ structure will affect its membership. It also analyzed the time remaining for the implementation of the Project versus the financial and time requirements for consolidating an observatory of this nature. The AJA is drafting a summary of the report on this issue for USAID, and it will present the consultant's findings to facilitate a final decision on the relevance, effectiveness, and continuity of this activity.

3.2.2 Support the implementation of an interinstitutional strategy to reduce impunity in GBV cases and increase civil society advocacy

The AJA and AGO at the national level

The AJA supported the AGO's Deputy Directorate of Public Policy with the contracting of a consultant to develop a prioritization proposal and a technical report on the investigations included in the reserved annex of Constitutional Court Order 009 of 2015, which describes cases of sexual violence identified in the mass reporting campaigns in which the Project participated. The Deputy Directorate submitted this report to the Deputy Attorney General in his capacity as leader of the agency's prioritization policy. He is analyzing the document and considering its implementation.

The AJA held a meeting with the Director of Transitional Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Law, which resulted in a review of a number of inquiries that the Ministry had submitted to the Project, as well as the objective of such inquiries. The AJA, together with USAID, will determine the relevance of providing the Ministry of Justice with a single consultancy for the purpose of strengthening its ability to comply with the requirements of Constitutional Court Order 009.

The AJA's local-level support to the AGO

The first CAPIV supported by the AJA was inaugurated on April 10, 2015, in Tumaco. As of June 15, the Center had received 467 complaints (218 in April, 212 in May, and 37 in June). However, it was not until May that the CAPIV began to systematize the complaints by crime, producing data that did not previously exist. The data showed that of the 467 complaints, 37 were related to gender: 19 cases of domestic violence, 16 cases of failure to pay child support, and two cases of rape.

The AJA had conversations with the AGO and its CIJ, which resulted in the CIJ's agreement to the implementation of a peer-to-peer training strategy. For this purpose, the Project is evaluating the possibility of entering into a subcontract with the CIJ due to its expertise and its close relationship with the AGO. Depending on the CIJ's budget availability and institutional capacity, the AJA will consider the possibility of expanding the peer-to-peer training beyond the initial 12 municipalities to as many of the 29 AJA municipalities as possible. This is a great step forward in the AJA's commitment to work together with the AGO and to strengthen the capacities of its prosecutors in handling GBV cases.

Creation and strengthening of a Network of Women GBV Advocates and of CSOs working on GBV issues

The AJA developed a diagnosis to assess the possibility of creating and/or strengthening a network that would facilitate access to justice for victims of GBV. For this purpose, the AJA contracted a consultant who visited five of the Project's regions of intervention and conducted outreach campaigns with civil society organizations, government entities, and SPs.

The main findings and recommendations of the consultancy were as follows: 1) "The field work demonstrates that the guideline to follow is not the formation of a new network, keeping in mind that the existing network has years of experience, even with all of the difficulties related to the issue of access to justice"; and 2) Work should be continued with local women's organizations "so as not to generate expectations and to be able to strengthen the relationships that they have begun to form and the trust that has been achieved in the first stage" of the same. Based on this, the AJA, in discussions with USAID, determined that the creation and/or strengthening of a network would be a time-consuming and ineffective process and, consequently, that it would be advisable and timely to take advantage of the capacities of the civil society organizations that are assisting victims of GBV in the regions. The AJA prepared an Annual Program Statement for the purpose of requesting proposals from civil society organizations that have the capacity to receive sub-grants to provide legal assistance to victims of GBV in the Project's regions of intervention.

Promote educational activities to raise citizen awareness of the legal framework related to gender

Providing grants to NGOs focused on women's issues

No grants were awarded during this quarter. The AJA prepared an Annual Program Statement (APS) for the awarding of grants to civil society organizations that have the capacity to provide legal assistance to victims of GBV. The AJA published the APS in late June and is waiting for proposals to implement the activity.

Disseminating gender and GBV issues

With support from the Gender Alliance, a national strategic partner, the AJA held the first session of the second phase of the training "Life Free of Violence" (promoted by SISMA/IMP) in Montes de María (Sincelajo), with the participation of 31 people. Law students, lawyers, and public defenders discussed the right of women to a life free of violence, measures and strategies for providing attention to women, and tools for requesting protection measures.

CECAR, another AJA SP, worked on promoted the rights of women through an outreach campaign in San Jacinto in which 42 people participated. Additionally, the activity included a discussion on the

rights of women with 45 girls and adolescents from the Technical Agricultural Education Institution. The partners in the campaign were the LCJ, the Family Commissioner's Office, the Co-existence Center, and the Office of the Secretary of Health, along with mothers and community leaders. Based on conversations held with USAID, the AJA does not plan to continue providing support in this field in the future.

3.3 COMPONENT THREE – JUSTICE REFORM

3.3.1 Strengthened Land Restitution Courts and Land Restitution Tribunals

Building an elite class of land restitution judges and magistrates

This quarter the AJA promoted a competition to identify and promote best practices that increase judicial efficacy in the land restitution process. Twelve submissions were evaluated for relevance, complexity, achievements, impact of the results, sustainability, and application of information communications technology. The two proposals selected as best practices are: 1) a digital tool that internally monitors decisions and compliance with orders (submitted by the Land Restitution Court 2 in Buga); and 2) a proposal to promote mass assistance campaigns with the Land Restitution Subcommittee along with all entities responsible for complying with court orders and ensuring the comprehensive and effective reestablishment of rights (submitted by Courts 1 and 2 and the itinerant court of Antioquia). The winners will be awarded an observation visit to the United States to increase their knowledge about land restitution issues and visit specialized judicial offices. In this way, the AJA is generating a judicial culture in the land restitution specialty that is based on motivation (incentives), trust, participation, the use of technology, teamwork, and inter-institutional coordination.

The AJA, in coordination with the CSJ, also designed a strategy for replicating the management model for LR offices. Fifty officials (magistrates, judges, and employees) of the chambers and courts in Medellín and Cúcuta participated in the replication workshops, and adopted strategic and continuous improvement processes; security protocols for personnel and the venues; guidelines on the minimum requirements for individual and collective restitution applications; guidelines for the inclusion of a differential rights focus in judicial decisions; a zero paper policy; and warning systems for controlling activities, terms, and decisions. The replicated model will improve the efficiency and quality of justice services for victims of the violent seizure or abandonment of lands in the context of the armed conflict. Next quarter, the AJA will replicate the model in the tribunals and courts in Cali, Bogotá, Santa Marta, Apartadó, Pasto, and Valledupar.

The AJA is continuously monitoring the judicial phase of the land restitution process, based on the findings and measurements of the Land Restitution Process Observatory (OPRT) implemented by the CEJ on coverage, due process, the quality of judicial decisions, the effectiveness of judicial

decisions, and the simultaneity of land-related regimes. In order to ensure the inclusion of a territorial focus, the AJA held four forums with the Local Technical Committees of the OPRT in the departments of Antioquia, Tolima, Bolívar, and Meta to analyze and discuss findings and recommendations for overcoming the main barriers to the enforcement of or compliance with decisions and orders issued by LR judges.

The following are the findings of the OPRT as of the close of 2014:

- Demand trends: a) a 23% increase in applications filed with the Land Restitution Unit (URT); b) a 47% increase in applications actually registered in the Registry of Forcibly Seized and Abandoned Lands; c) a 23% reduction in the number of complaints filed; d) an 82 % increase in decisions issued;
- Effectiveness of the decisions: a) restitution continues to be made of vacant state-owned land (*baldíos*) or land in park or forest reserve areas; b) there is no sufficient procedural accumulation;
- Quality of the decisions: a) the process is frequently used for relief from liabilities or to redraw boundaries for purposes other than land restitution; b) a jurisdictional body is needed to resolve the frequent disputes over interpretation; c) deficiencies in the description of the time, place and manner of the land seizures; d) the misidentification of property places the effective enjoyment of rights at risk.

The entities that attended the forums (including the National Ombudsman's Office, Inspector General's Office, the *Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi*, the Colombian Institute for Rural Development, the Governor's Office, UACT, URT, and LR Police) agreed to hold new sessions of the regional committee in order to follow the AJA's recommendations and improve inter-institutional coordination. The AJA will share the OPRT's studies and report with the Thematic Committees on Processes and Inter-institutional Coordination, so that they can adopt preventive and corrective measures for strengthening the jurisdiction, and it will continue to support these committees' work sessions.

Supporting land restitution courts' IT needs

The AJA continued to support the National Thematic Committee on Technology in the design and piloting of the project called "Zero Paper Law 14148/2011, Advances toward Online Litigation." Fifty LR operators in Medellín and Cúcuta participated in workshops to implement this project. The attendees recognized the usefulness of the "zero paper" initiative and the impact that it will have on reducing procedural times, and improving assistance to victim-claimants, coordination among institutions, and the flow of information during the judicial phase of the LR process.

The AJA, in coordination with the CSJ's Information Technology Unit, supported the design of a plan for the secure management of information for judicial LR proceedings, which will ensure the reliability of the recorded data in accordance with high international standards.

Training land restitution judges

The National Thematic Committee on Processes and Procedures, supported by the AJA, held a workshop with two United States judges, in which they exchanged experiences and good practices related to the efficient management of hearings, planning, the management and administration of judicial offices, and judicial independence.

The AJA also supported the work session of the National Thematic Committee on Interinstitutional Coordination, and designed a work plan for developing a manual of competencies and communication channels with the entities of the Unit for Integrated Assistance and Recovery for Victims and reviewing the competencies of each of the institutions involved in the LR process.

In order to unify the different proposals for monitoring decisions, the AJA designed a matrix that it shared with the Interinstitutional Committee, which will enable it to identify the order number, the measure adopted (such as restitution, rehabilitation, formalization, socioeconomic stabilization, administrative reparations, humanitarian aid, restructuring of loans and liabilities, satisfaction measures, prevention, and no-repetition measures), the order issued, the entity or institution responsible for complying with and monitoring the order, and the period granted for compliance.

The AJA will promote the standardized application of the post-judgment monitoring guidelines and will incorporate them in the management model that will be gradually replicated. This will improve the monitoring of the orders issued and the effective substantive reestablishment of claimants' rights.

Addressing corruption risks within land restitution courts

With support from its national strategic partner *Fundación Ideas para la Paz*, the AJA collected information on the administrative and judicial phases of the land restitution process and supported the design of the corruption risk map. The corruption risk map will be incorporated in the management model for judicial offices in the land restitution jurisdiction next quarter. This will enable the offices to prevent corruption through early warnings, and to establish effective measures to ensure greater transparency in the processing of the cases.

Addressing security risks within land restitution courts

The AJA supported the design of a manual on information security policies for land restitution proceedings, seeking to mitigate the risks shown in the asset valuation matrix. The manual contains the following: 1) controls on access to the areas in which information is processed; 2) guidelines for the proper use of information assets, email and chat, Internet navigation, information systems,

shared folders, computer and communications equipment and/or servers, printed information and backup copies; 3) guidelines for the proper use of devices such as smartphones, tablets and/or any device used for communication and capturing photographs, video, and audio; 4) guidelines to ensure the effective implementation of the information security policies through ongoing training and awareness-raising; 5) guidelines to ensure the proper and effective use of the passwords that judicial staff, contractors, and third parties must know and use; 6) guidelines to ensure the secure deletion and destruction of information when its life cycle comes to an end in compliance with data protection regulations; 7) guidance on the proper management of critical information, the classification of information, and data storage and recovery; 8) guidelines for the planning and evaluation of the change management established by the judicial branch in the policy manual, applied to land restitution; 9) guidelines for the proper management of information in order to ensure its confidentiality; 10) guidelines to ensure the security of information on digital media, which are vulnerable to the improper extraction of sensitive information; and 11) guidelines for the treatment and management of information security incidents. The manual is essential for the implementation of the “zero paper” process.

Support to National LR Thematic Committees

During the second quarter of 2015, the AJA continued to provide technical and financial support to meetings of the National Thematic Committees. The Committees on Processes and Institutional Coordination held meetings in which they adjusted and validated their operating manuals, socialized and discussed their advances and protocols, and defined work plans and activity timetables. The AJA agreed with the CSJ on the creation of a national technical secretariat for the jurisdiction’s Thematic Committees, in order to ensure the operation, transfer and sustainability of this judicial management model based on the active participation of LR magistrates, judges and employees.

3.3.2 Support for continued implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC)

Support to the Interinstitutional Commission for the Criminal Accusatory System (CISPA)

In July 2015, the Corporation for Excellence in Justice will publish its report on the functioning of the criminal accusatory system (SPA) during its 10 years of implementation, describing its advances, setbacks, and challenges. To ensure the transfer and sustainability of USAID’s technical and financial efforts over the last 10 years in support of the implementation of the SPA in Colombia, the AJA signed a subcontract with CIJ under which the SPA Observatory will provide technical assistance to the CISPA, monitor the legal reforms of the SPA, and conduct regional forums and studies on the functioning of the SPA. The technical and financial proposal was evaluated by the AJA and the subcontract is pending formalization.

3.3.3 Promote local justice reform, to include court administration reform

Strengthening local justice systems

Based on the diagnoses of barriers to access to justice and unmet legal needs, the AJA continued to support the operation of the LJC's and the initiatives prioritized in the 2015 action plans for each committee in the Project's 29 municipalities of influence.

The AJA formulated a strategy for the sustainability of the LJC's, which it shared, discussed and validated with USAID, based on: a) the empowerment of the Committees and the appropriation of the LJC model by the institutions; b) the identification of funding sources (mayor's offices, governor's offices, the UACT, and other cooperation organizations; and c) the need for a local technical secretariat for each LJC.

The AJA continued to promote the strategy of supporting interdisciplinary attention to gender-based violence, given the high rates of impunity and under-reporting. Pursuant to the USAID-AGO and CIJ MOU, progress was made in defining the proposal, agreements, and contract for conducting workshops in municipalities with LJC's, with support from the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences and the participation of doctors (forensic and rural), psychologists, social workers, etc.. The purpose of the workshops is to discuss and define the following among all of the agencies involved in addressing this type of violence: routes of attention, protocols, applicable regulations (within and outside the context of the armed conflict), medical and psychological forensic assessments, field research, the handling of evidence, and support for the prosecution of cases. This strategy will be accompanied by a second phase of monitoring emblematic cases and providing peer training for prosecutors, investigators, and experts, ensuring a reduction in the rate of impunity. The intervention will cover a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 29 municipalities, subject to the financial availability and capacities of the CIJ and AGO.

Improving court administration in Colombia Strategic Development Initiative municipalities

The AJA moved ahead with the implementation of the Quality Management System for judicial offices in the judicial circuit of Chaparral, Tolima through meetings with the Quality Committee, monitoring and measurement of established processes, definition of the operational structure, strategic processes, and preliminary indications for evacuation in case of emergency. Twenty-one judicial branch officials, women's network representatives, and indigenous authorities received training on the inclusion of a differential gender and ethnic focus in the justice systems.

4.0 COMMUNICATIONS

The Ministry of Justice and Law joined the strategy that the AJA established with the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications and UACT to promote access to justice mechanisms by integrating its LegalApp website, which is planned to be launched in August. The AJA also started planning an eight-hour workshop for community journalists, the fourth carried out by the project so far, to be held in Chaparral, Southern Tolima department, on July 30.

The AJA participated on the Interinstitutional Coordination committee and moderated the Northern Cauca Mayoral Pre-candidates' meeting, held in Santander de Quilichao, where the candidates pledged to support access to justice activities if elected. As a result of this outreach strategy, local newspapers covered the event and RCN Television broadcast a news segment about it.

The AJA continued to support the Virtual Legal Clinic's communications strategy by improving the users' accessibility and promoting the website in the community. As a result, visits increased from 958 on April 10 to 1,269 on May 6. As of April 30, 127 cases have been assisted.

The AJA also coached its strategic partner CECAR on the design of four radio spots promoting the Equity Conciliation mechanism, broadcast on a community radio station for over a month a half in the Montes de Maria region.

In addition, the AJA led the design of Fact Sheets for the AJA's Local Justice Committees, Project Banks, Justice Houses and Equity Conciliators, as well as of maps and JH Good Practices Reports. These publications contribute to better communications with stakeholders on the barriers to access to justice that the Project seeks to mitigate, and the results of the Project's efforts.

The AJA assisted the University of Medellín in the design of a Legal Clinic website, the communication pieces to promote it (banners, flyers), and a flyer on Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms. The AJA will assist its strategic partners in the design of the remaining five Legal Clinic websites.

Annex A

STRATEGIC PARTNERS' ACTIVITIES

SJSRP STRATEGIC PARTNER ACTIVITIES

Strategic Partner	Location	Activity
University of Antioquia	Briceño and Anorí, Ituango, Cáceres, Valdivia, Zaragoza, Cauca, El Bagre, and Tarazá.	Assistance by the psychosocial clinic in two legal clinic brigades, four mobile justice brigades, and seven mobile justice house campaigns, in towns and villages, all pursuant to agreements with the LJs.
	El Bagre, Zaragoza, Nechí, Anorí, Valdivia, Cáceres and Tarazá.	Participation in LJC sessions, supporting the coordination of the activities of the action plan with those planned in the projects registered in the project banks, and the development of the protocol for coordination between the indigenous and ordinary justice systems (in Cáceres). Workshop with the LJC in El Bagre, Cauca, Cáceres and Tarazá on local justice policies.
	Bajo Cauca	Psychosocial assistance to 40 women of the “ <i>Mujeres Valientes</i> ” (“Brave Women”) network (promoted by the Governor’s Office), and design of the gender and justice training plan. Support for the legal clinic training provided by the <i>Alianza de Género</i> for 25 officials in the 10 municipalities.
	El Bagre	Support in updating the coexistence plan under the agreement reached with <i>Fundación Mineros</i> .
	Cáceres	Training of 27 ANSPE community managers on gender and children’s rights.
	Medellín	Participation in the workshop for judges to validate tools for monitoring judicial decisions with a gender perspective. Participation in the second meeting of the regional land restitution observatory.
	Cauca	Assistance to the EJCUN in training activities for equity conciliator candidates. Participation in a roundtable with 18 mayoral candidates in six municipalities to discuss the incorporation of justice issues in government platforms.
	Cauca, Cáceres, Nechí, Anorí and El Bagre.	Support to Justice Houses in the formulation and monitoring of action plans and a workshop on internal communications.
CECAR	Ovejas, San Jacinto, San Onofre	Participation in the legal clinic offered in two mobile justice brigades and a mobile justice house campaign (with psychosocial assistance), in towns and villages, all pursuant to agreements with the LJs. In the brigade carried out by the San Jacinto LJC training was provided on routes of attention for victims of the armed conflict.
	Ovejas, San Jacinto, San Onofre and El Carmen de Bolívar	Development of a seminar for equity conciliators, campaigns for the rural community to raise awareness about equity conciliation, and four equity conciliation campaigns.
	Ovejas	Participation in a forum with mayoral candidates on the incorporation of justice issues in government programs, and support in the design of a strategy for holding a forum with the

SJSRP STRATEGIC PARTNER ACTIVITIES

Strategic Partner	Location	Activity
		candidates in the four municipalities, once they are registered.
	El Carmen de Bolívar and Ovejas	Review of the operating status of digital kiosks in order to determine points for the installation of virtual legal clinics.
	Cartagena	Organization and participation in the second meeting of the regional land restitution observatory.
	Ovejas, San Jacinto, San Onofre and El Carmen de Bolívar	Participation in a workshop for judges for the validation of tools for monitoring judicial decisions with a gender perspective.
University of the Sinú	San José de Uré and Puerto Libertador	Two legal brigades with indigenous reservations of the Embera Katío people in order to take statements on victimizing events, with the participation of the municipal solicitor's office, the UARIV and the Diocese of Montelíbano.
	Montería	Assistance to the legal clinic in a justice mobile house campaign in the rural area.
	San José de Uré and Tierralta	Review of the operation of digital kiosks in order to determine points for the installation of virtual legal clinics, and the design and implementation of the clinics.
	Tierralta	Advances in the implementation of the training plan for justice operators on the LJC.
Diocese of Montelíbano	San José de Uré, Montelíbano and Puerto Libertador	Assistance to the legal and psychosocial clinics in three mobile justice brigades in rural areas.
University of Ibagué	Rioblanco, Chaparral, Ataco and Ortega	Equity conciliation campaigns as part of the strengthening plan.
	Rioblanco, Ataco, Chaparral and Planadas	Design of the training plan for justice operators on the LJC.
	Ibagué	Organization and participation in the second meeting of the regional land restitution observatory.
In Southern Tolima, <i>Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia</i> has become a strategic partner for rural interventions, given that the University of Ibagué is no longer conducting in-person legal clinic campaigns. During the quarter, the <i>Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia</i> carried out a legal clinic campaign in the urban area of Chaparral.		
University of Nariño	Tumaco	Assistance to the virtual legal clinic in three mobile justice house campaigns, through training on the rights of victims of sexual violence and GBV, routes of attention and access to the virtual legal clinic platform. Holding of a workshop for 45 judicial officials on sexual violence and GBV.
	Pasto	Participation in a workshop for the validation of tools for monitoring judicial decisions with a gender perspective.
Santo Tomás University	San Juan de Arama, Puerto Rico, La Macarena and Uribe	Holding of workshops on gender and justice for justice operators from the MJL.
	Puerto Rico and San Juan de Arama	Review of the operating status of digital kiosks for the installation of virtual legal clinics.
	Puerto Rico	Carrying out of a legal clinic campaign in the rural area.
	Villavicencio	Organization and participation in the second meeting of the regional land restitution observatory.

SJSRP STRATEGIC PARTNER ACTIVITIES

Strategic Partner	Location	Activity
	La Macarena	Maintained an ongoing dialogue with the Governor's Office of Meta, the UACT, and LJC authorities on specific activities of the Project.

Annex B

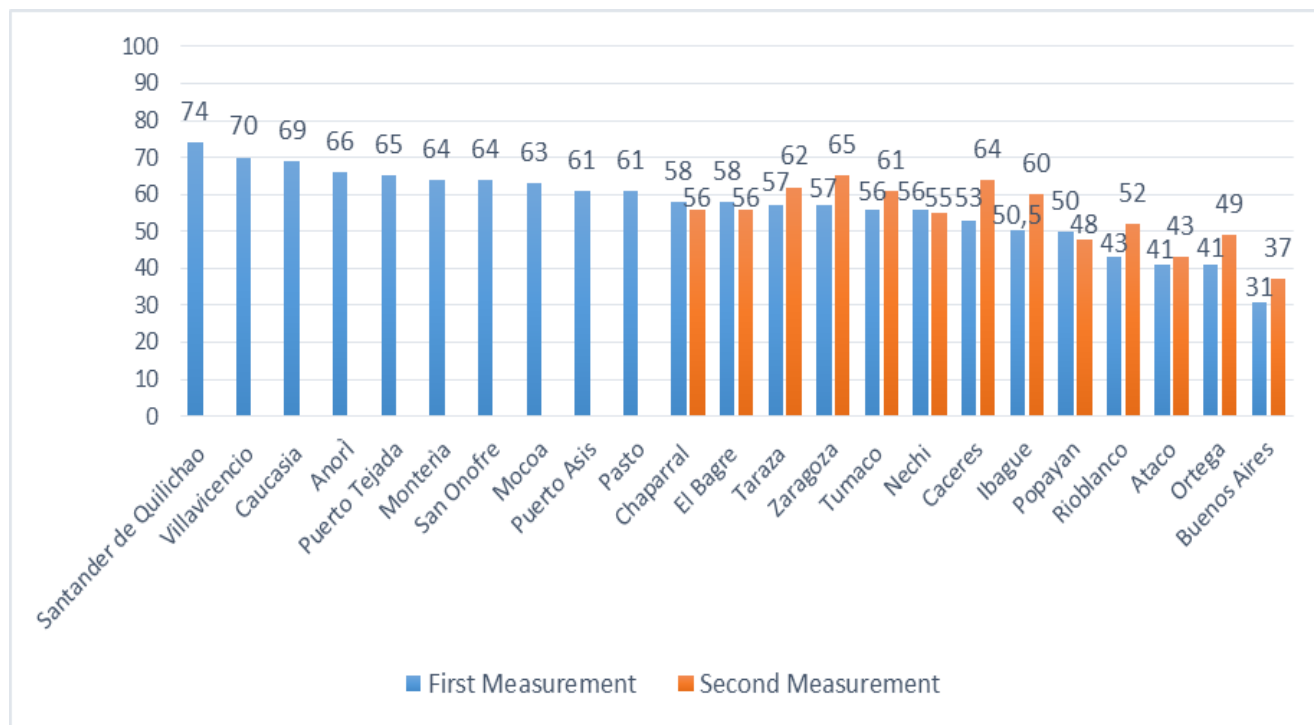
MOBILE JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

Mobile Justice Activities				
Region	#	Municipalities	Geographic area	Number of people or requests for legal assistance services
Legal Clinic Brigades				
Bajo Cauca*	1	Briceño	Casco urbano	23
	2	Anorí	Vereda El Roble	17
Montes de María	3	San Jacinto	Corregimiento El Paraíso	91
	4	Ovejas	Corregimiento Don Gabriel	82
Sur del Tolima	5	Chaparral	Casco urbano	48
Total				261
Mobile Justice Brigades of the Local Justice Committees (LJCs)				
La Macarena	1	Puerto Rico	Vereda Puerto Chispas	38
Bajo Cauca*	2	Briceño	Vereda Pueblo Nuevo	89
	3	Cáceres	Corregimiento Jardín	27
	4	Ituango	Vereda El Cedral	300
	5	Valdivia	Corregimiento Puerto Valdivia	23
Sur de Córdoba	6	Puerto Libertador	Corregimiento Juan José-Quebrada Cañaveral	73
	7	San José de Uré	Corregimiento Versalles	73
Total				623
Mobile Justice Houses				
Tumaco	1	Tumaco	Corregimiento La Guayacana	202
	2		Corregimiento Llorete	317
	3		Corregimiento Candelilla	221
Bajo Cauca*	4	Caucasia	Casco Urbano	34
	5		Vereda Quebradona	76
	6	Zaragoza	Vereda La Porquera	65
	7		Vereda El Saltillo	79
	8	Anorí	Vereda El Roble	60
	9	Cáceres	Corregimiento Río Man	143
	10	Tarazá	Corregimiento El Doce	107
Montes de María	11	San Onofre	Corregimiento El Rincón del Mar	156
Sur de Córdoba	12	Montería	Corregimiento Las Palomas	124
Sur del Tolima	13	Ataco	Vereda Polecito	135
	14		Corregimiento Santiago Pérez	55
Norte del Cauca	15	Popayán	Casco Urbano	32
Total				1,806
Mobile Justice Brigades of LJC with the participation of a legal clinic				
Sur de Córdoba	1	San José de Uré	Casco urbano	251
	2	Puerto Libertador	Corregimiento Juan José	253
	3	Montelíbano	Corregimiento San Francisco del Rayo	202
Total				706
Overall total	30			3,396

* With assistance of the psychosocial clinic

Annex C

**APPLICATION OF THE JH DEVELOPMENT AND
SUSTAINABILITY INDEX**



This chart shows the results of the first and second applications of the JH Index. In March of 2015, development and sustainability were measured in two JHs in Putumayo for the first time. Furthermore, in March, the same Index measurement procedure was applied in thirteen JHs for the second time. Six JHs graduated and are considered sustainable, in addition to the eight that had previously graduated; five improved but did not reach the score of 61 required to graduate; and four had lower scores than during the first application.

In El Bagre, Chaparral, and Popayán, the reduction of rural Mobile Justice House campaigns and services was a determining factor in the decline of JH scores. This decline was related with outbreaks of violence in rural areas in Chaparral and the priority given to mobile campaigns in urban neighborhoods rather than rural zones in Popayán. Finally, another weakness was the failure to install and use the JH Information System in Popayán JH and the lack of continuity in the use of the information system in the Chaparral JH.

Annex D

**WEB JUSTICE HOUSE REPORTS PRODUCED
BY YEAR**

WEB Justice House Reports produced by year

Year	MJL Quarterly Bulletin	AJA Six-monthly Reports	AJA Annual Reports	MM MJL Annual Reports
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	4	18	14	28
2015 (as of June 30)	1			

The MJL will endeavor to get data covering the number of requests attended to, five main legal problems received, and the number of requests received by each institution in the JH. If this is forthcoming, there will be a more robust statistical base for making national projections.

U.S. Agency for International Development

Carerra 45 #24B – 27

Bogotá D.C., Colombia

Tel: (57-1) 275-2000; Fax: (57-1) 275-2318

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